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# FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

16 JUN 60

Selected news items primarily on  
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest  
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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

CHINESE COMMUNISTS EXPRESS VERY STRONG SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL REVOLUTIONS  
-- Peiping, Kuo-chi Wen-t'i Yen-chiu, No 5, 3 May 60, pp 1-10

CPYRGHT

In what may be one of the most positive policy declarations ever made by Chinese Communists, or by any other leading Communist group, the lead article in the May 1960 issue of the most authoritative Chinese Communist foreign affairs periodical, Kuo-chi Wen-t'i Yen-chiu, has come out unequivocally on the side of all-out support to national democratic movements. The article asserts that such movements are an indispensable part of the revolution, that they are wars which must be led by Communist parties to succeed thoroughly, and that the socialist camp must aid these movements. The article further proclaims "support of the armed struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism is one of the important parts of the struggle for peace."

(Some confirmation of these developments may be seen in interpretations of Khrushchev's 28 May speech by the Tokyo Mainichi's Moscow correspondent, Tanihata, who asserted in the paper's 29 May 1960 issue that, "Although reluctant to do this in the past, Khrushchev, for the first time, expressed sympathy toward the national independence struggle in Algeria, which Communist China has been advocating all along. This hints an establishment of a realignment between the Soviet Union and Communist China in this field." [See "Moscow-Peiping Realignment," Foreign Press Bulletin, 10 June 1960.] In the 24 May 1960 issue of Mainichi, Tanihata had predicted that "The new policy plans to advocate no compromise with the West, to prevent war, and to relax tensions by means of a "policy of strength" in cooperation with the peace forces." Tanihata also wrote for his paper that "Khrushchev is switching from the four-power summit method to that of future summits which include other powers. He strongly hinted at the need for Communist China's participation in future summits.... In other words, Khrushchev indicated the posture of 'overcoming difficulties with his blood relatives rather than with friends I cannot trust.' Consequently, it is anticipated that the future Soviet foreign policy seems to call for the avoidance of all compromises to achieve 'peace.'" )

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SOCIOLOGICAL

"BOURGEOIS HUMANITARIANISM" STILL A TENDENCY IN CHINA -- Peiping, Hsin Chien-she, No 4, 7 April 60, p 15-22

CPYRGHT

The April 1960 issue of the Chinese Communist periodical for the intellectuals, Hsin Chien-she, has stated that the case of Pa Jen, who was criticized in 1956 for an article he wrote advocating a search for human sentiments common to all men instead of engaging in a class struggle, has been brought up again in the Chinese publications because the tendency that he represented "can still form a countercurrent to confront socialist letters." There have been at least four articles in recent publications criticizing Pa Jen.

ECONOMIC

INDICATIONS THAT WORKERS AT SHANGHAI PLANT ARE TO LIVE AT FACTORY -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 29 May 60, p 2

CPYRGHT

Allegedly to benefit workers' health, the Shanghai Cold-Rolling Strip Steel Works was reported by the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao of 29 May 1960 to be rushing the repair and construction of 150 "temporary" beds for workers whose living conditions are "relatively poor." Furthermore, the works was also said to be "strengthening" the mess hall management to "ensure good food for the workers during hot weather."

KHRUSHCHEV INTERESTED IN CONVERSION OF SOVIET SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS TO NEW PROCESS -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 29 Apr 60

CPYRGHT

The economic feasibility of converting Soviet synthetic rubber plants to the new technological process of changing butane gas into divinyl, instead of producing synthetic rubber from ethyl alcohol, greatly interested N. S. Khrushchev during a visit he paid to the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant, the largest chemical industry enterprise in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.

Yu. Shmuk, chief design engineer of the Sumgait plant, spoke affirmatively of the possibility of making such a conversion, also informing Khrushchev that the prospects for making Sumgait a chemical center of the USSR were favorable because of the natural gas and byproducts of Baku oil refineries. The Soviet Premier was further informed that dacron would be among the products of the great new petrochemical combine under construction at Sumgait.

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SOVIET TECHNICIAN DESIGNS EXTREME LONG-RANGE TELEVISION RECEIVER --  
-- Vecherniy Leningrad, 4 Mar 60

Radio technician L. N. Ozols, a resident of Krustpils (Latvian SSR), has designed a television set capable of receiving television broadcasts from extreme distances. The receiver, called "Nara" (Mermaid), has picked up broadcasts from Finland, Sweden, England, Belgium, West Germany, and even India. Ozols has received broadcasts from five Soviet and 16 foreign television stations.

EXPERIMENTAL COLOR TV IN LENINGRAD -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 4 May 60

An experimental color television center went into operation in Leningrad on 3 May 1960. It was installed by the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, with the assistance of a number of radio engineering enterprises of the Leningradskiy Sovnarkhoz.

The transmitting camera is designed on the basis of a simplified circuit diagram developed under the direction of Prof P. V. Shmakov. The broadcasts are being made on channel 8.

[This is the second experimental color television center in operation in the USSR. The first, in Moscow, was begun in early 1960, after a long series of postponements apparently connected with difficulties in the development of a compatible color system.]

Professor Shmakov has been active in color television research for several years. An experimental color television camera was made under his direction in the Television Department of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications in 1958. He has also been credited with the suggestion to employ relay apparatus in airplanes to increase the operating range of television centers (Stratovision).]

#### MILITARY

SOVIET GENERAL'S OBITUARY PRODUCES FIRST OFFICER LISTING TO REFLECT RECENT CHANGES -- Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 28 May 60

The death of Col Gen I. V. Markov, an aviation engineer, prompted the first published signature list of high Soviet officers to reflect the removal of Marshals Konev and Sokolovskiy and the reassignment of Grechko, Zakharov, Chuykov, and Nedelin. Chief Mar Arty Nedelin's position as commander in chief of rocket troops places him among the other force commanders, all of whom may now be First Deputy Ministers of Defense.

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The signature list of the obituary in the 28 May 1960 issue of the Moscow Krasnaya Zvezda contained the following names: R. Ya. Malinovskiy, D. F. Ustinov, P. V. Dement'yev, K. N. Rudnev, A. A. Grechko, M. V. Zakharov, F. I. Golikov, K. A. Vershinin, S. S. Biryuzov, V. I. Chuykov, M. I. Nedelin, S. G. Gorshkov, A. P. Beloborodov, V. D. Ivanov, A. S. Il'in, and M. A. Kozlov.

Col Gen Beloborodov was identified in May 1959 as chief of the Main Administration of Personnel. Col Gen V. D. Ivanov is the former Commander of the Baku PVO District, who appeared with Konev at the signing of the Warsaw Pact declaration on 4 February 1960. A. S. Il'in is unknown, and Lt Gen M. A. Kozlov is a political officer who has been identified with the General Staff. A notable omission from the list is Marshal Bagramyan, chief of the Rear Services.

NEW ALBANIAN NAVAL BASE REPORTED UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Salonica, Makedonia, 4 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

According to the pro-Liberal Salonika newspaper Makedonia, of 4 June 1960, concentrated efforts are being made to complete a new naval base at Butrint, which is located on the Albanian mainland, across the channel from Corfu. According to the paper, the base includes facilities for the safe mooring of submarines. The paper also reported that two new submarines from the Soviet Baltic Fleet are expected to arrive at the Butrint base in early July to supplement the Soviet submarines already based in Albanian ports.

MONGOLIAN ARMY MODERNIZED -- Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 19 Mar 60, p 4

CPYRGHT

Colonel Tsend-Ayush, chief of the Political Administration of National Troops of the Mongolian People's Republic, speaking at a meeting of prominent officers celebrating the 39th anniversary of the establishment of the National Armed Forces of the Mongolian People's Republic, disclosed that during the past 39 years, the Mongolian Army has been converted from what was mainly a cavalry force into a mechanized army skilled in modern military technology and that the state's military expenses constitute about 2.9 percent of the national budget.

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